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(54) Title: PREPARING A HIGH VISCOSITY INDEX, LOW BRANCH INDEX DEWAXED OIL (57) Abstract An integrated process for preparing a lubricating oil base stock includes an isomerization step followed by a solvent dewaxing step. A waxy feed is isomerized to an intermediate pour point, which is at least 6 °C above a target pour point, over a select molecular sieve having specified pore properties. The isomerized oil is then solvent dewaxed to a very low pour point. This process produces a dewaxed lubricating oil base stock which has an exceptionally high viscosity index.		

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1 Synthetic lubricants may be used when very low pour point and very
2 high viscosity index lubricants are desired. But the starting materials used to
3 make the synthetic lubricants, and the processes used in manufacturing these
4 lubricants, are very expensive. The need remains for a lubricating oil base
5 stock, having synthetic-like properties but prepared from a mineral oil feed
6 using methods which are similar to those presently employed in refinery
7 processes.

8 A major breakthrough came with the discovery of new dewaxing
9 catalysts which were found to isomerize rather than crack the wax molecules.
10 Isomerization alters the molecular structure of wax molecules, and generally
11 decreases the pour point of the molecule without significantly changing its
12 boiling point. In contrast to solvent dewaxing and to wax cracking, isomerized
13 molecules are retained in the lubricating oil base stock, increasing yield of
14 lubricating oil base stock without reducing viscosity index significantly. A
15 particularly important group of isomerization catalysts include the
16 silicoaluminophosphate molecular sieves (SAPO). The preparation of
17 silicoaluminophosphate molecular sieves, including SAPO-11, SAPO-31 and
18 SAPO-41, are taught, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 4,440,871. Dewaxing
19 processes using such molecular sieves are taught in U.S. Patent
20 No. 4,859,311; U.S. Patent No. 4,867,862; U.S. Patent No. 4,921,594; U.S.
21 Patent No. 5,082,986; U.S. Patent No. 5,135,638; U.S. Patent No. 5,149,421;
22 U.S. Patent No. 5,246,566; U.S. Patent No. 5,413,695; and U.S. Patent
23 No. 4,960,504.

24 SAPO molecular sieves belong to an important class of non-zeolitic
25 molecular sieve dewaxing catalysts which are useful as isomerization
26 catalysts for converting wax and wax-like components. Non-zeolitic molecular
27 sieves are microporous compositions that are formed from AlO_2 and PO_2
28 tetrahedra which form 3-dimensional crystalline structures, and are described
29 broadly for this use in U.S. Patent No. 4,906,351 and U.S. Patent
30 No. 4,880,760.

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1 at least 200:1. WO 96/13563 teaches an isomerization process for producing
2 a high viscosity index lubricant using a low acidity large pore molecular sieve
3 having a crystal size of less than 0.1 micron, an alpha value of not more than
4 30 and containing a noble metal hydrogenation component. EP 225053
5 teaches isomerization dewaxing using a large pore, high silica zeolite
6 dewaxing catalyst, followed by a subsequent dewaxing step which selectively
7 removes the more waxy n-paraffin components. The selective dewaxing step
8 may be either a solvent or a catalyst dewaxing, preferably using highly shape
9 selective zeolite such as ZSM-22 or ZSM-23.

10 While the intermediate pore size molecular sieves have been shown to
11 be effective for producing high viscosity index lubricating oil base stocks, the
12 need remains for even higher viscosity index products which have been
13 dewaxed to a low pour point.

14 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 An object of the present invention is to provide a process for producing an oil,
16 having a very high viscosity index and a very low pour point, which is suitable
17 for use as a lubricating oil base stock. The feedstock to the present process
18 is a waxy feed which may be derived from mineral oils and mineral oil crudes.
19 The oil which is produced has lubricating oil properties that approach, and
20 may exceed, the lubricating oil properties of a synthetic lubricating oil base
21 stock. Accordingly, the present invention provides a process for preparing an
22 oil suitable for use as a lubricating oil base stock and having a viscosity index
23 of greater than 140 and a target pour point of less than or equal to -10°C
24 comprising:

- 25 a) contacting a waxy feed over a catalyst comprising a molecular sieve
26 having 1-D pores with a pore diameter of between about 5.0 Å and
27 about 7.0 Å, and at least one Group VIII metal, at a pressure of from
28 about 15 psig (103 kPa) to about 2500 psig (13.8 MPa) to produce an
29 isomerized oil having a pour point of at least 6°C above a target pour
30 point; and

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30 point; and

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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Normal paraffins are a major contributor to wax and a high pour point in a lubricating oil base stock. It is desirable to isomerize the normal paraffins to low pour point branched paraffins which retain the boiling range of the normal paraffins from which there were converted.

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Among other factors, the present invention is based on the discovery that the number of branches produced while isomerizing a normal paraffin molecule significantly impacts the quality of the dewaxed oil product. For example, isomerizing a normal C₂₄ paraffin, tetracosane, using a large pore zeolite catalyst conventionally taught for wax isomerization, generally produces a significant quantity of triply branched paraffin isomers. Even medium pore catalysts taught for wax isomerization, when isomerizing a waxy feed to a low pour point, produces significant quantities of the triply branched isomers. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that normal paraffins are first converted during wax isomerization to a singly branched paraffin having a methyl ($-CH_3$) or ethyl ($-C_2H_5$), branch near the end of the paraffin backbone. Additional isomerization reactions move the branch toward the center of the paraffin molecule and/or add a second branch to the paraffin molecule. Each of these two isomerization reaction steps reduces pour point.

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However, conventional single stage and/or large pore zeolite dewaxing processes are unselective for forming branches. These unselective catalysts produce triply (or even more highly) branched isomers along with the singly and doubly branched isomers before reaching the target pour point. These highly branched molecules have an increased tendency to crack and have a lower viscosity index than do singly or doubly branched paraffins. Furthermore, the addition of a third branch to a doubly branched paraffin often results in relatively little additional pour point reduction. Thus, these conventional processes are prevented from producing lubes with the desired viscosity index and pour point properties.

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1 n-paraffins and slightly branched paraffins which contribute to the waxy
2 nature of the feedstock. Hydroprocessed stocks are a convenient source of
3 stocks of this kind and also of other distillate fractions since they normally
4 contain significant amounts of waxy n-paraffins.

5 As used herein, the term "waxy feed" includes petroleum waxes.
6 Exemplary suitable feeds for use in the process of the invention also include
7 waxy distillate stocks such as gas oils, lubricating oil stocks, synthetic oils and
8 waxes such as those by Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, high pour point
9 polyalphaolefins, foots oils, normal alpha olefin waxes, slack waxes, deoiled
10 waxes and microcrystalline waxes. Slack wax is wax recovered from a
11 conventional solvent dewaxing process. Slack wax can be obtained from
12 either a straight run gas oil, a hydrocracked lube oil or a solvent refined lube
13 oil. Hydrocracking is preferred because that process can also reduce the
14 nitrogen content to low values. With slack wax derived from solvent refined
15 oils, deoiling can be used to reduce the nitrogen content. Optionally,
16 hydrotreating of the slack wax can be carried out to lower the nitrogen content
17 thereof. Slack waxes possess a very high viscosity index, normally in the
18 range of from 120 to 200, depending on the oil content and the starting
19 material from which the wax has been prepared. Slack waxes are therefore
20 eminently suitable for the preparation of lubricating oils having very high
21 viscosity indices, i.e., from about 140 to about 180. Foots oil is prepared by
22 separating oil from the wax. The isolated oil is referred to as foots oil.

23 The feedstock employed in the process of the invention preferably
24 contains greater than about 50% wax, more preferably greater than about
25 80% wax, most preferably greater than about 90% wax. However, a highly
26 paraffinic feed having a high pour point, generally above about 0°C, more
27 usually above about 10°C, but containing less than 50% wax is also suitable
28 for use in the process of the invention. Such a feed should preferably contain
29 greater than about 70% paraffinic carbon, more preferably greater than about
30 80% paraffinic carbon, most preferably greater than about 90% paraffinic
31 carbon.

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30 80% paraffinic carbon, most preferably greater than about 90% paraffinic
31 carbon.

1 molecular sieves having such effective pore sizes are advantageously usable
2 in the practice of the present invention. Indeed, it is essential that the
3 intermediate pore size molecular sieve catalysts used in the practice of the
4 present invention have a very specific pore shape and size as measured by
5 X-ray crystallography. First, the intracrystalline channels must be parallel and
6 must not be interconnected. Such channels are conventionally referred to as
7 1-D diffusion types or more shortly as 1-D pores. The classification of
8 intrazeolite channels as 1-D, 2-D and 3-D is set forth by R. M. Barrer in
9 Zeolites, Science and Technology, edited by F. R. Rodrigues, L. D. Rollman
10 and C. Naccache, NATO ASI Series, 1984 which classification is
11 incorporated in its entirety by reference (see particularly page 75). Known
12 1-D zeolites include cancrinite hydrate, laumontite, mazzite, mordenite and
13 zeolite L.

14 In general, the pores of the molecular sieve have a major axis between
15 about 5.0 Å and about 7.0 Å, i.e. the pore diameter of the molecular sieve is
16 between about 5.0 Å and about 7.0 Å. In one embodiment, the preferred
17 molecular sieves useful in the practice of the present invention have pores
18 which are oval in shape, by which is meant the pores exhibit two unequal
19 axes referred to herein as a minor axis and a major axis. The term oval as
20 used herein is not meant to require a specific oval or elliptical shape but
21 rather to refer to the pores exhibiting two unequal axes. In particular, the 1-D
22 pores of the preferred molecular sieves useful in the practice of the present
23 invention have a minor axis between about 3.9Å and about 4.8Å and a major
24 axis between about 5.4Å and about 7.0Å as determined by conventional
25 X-ray crystallography measurements, following the measurement convention
26 of W. M. Meier and D. H. Olson, *ATLAS OF ZEOLITE STRUCTURE TYPES*,
27 Butterworth-Heinemann, Third Revised Edition, 1992.

28 The present invention makes use of molecular sieve catalysts with
29 selected shape selectivity properties. These shape selectivity properties are
30 defined by carrying out standard isomerization selectivity tests for isomerizing
31 tetracosane (n-C₂₄). The test conditions include a total pressure of 1000 psig

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1 (Lindeman, L. P.; Adams, J. Q. *Anal. Chem.* **43**, 1971 1245ff; Netzel,
2 D.A. *et.al. Fuel*, **60**, 1981, 307ff.

3 4. Quantify the relative frequency of branch occurrence by comparing the
4 integrated intensity of its terminal methyl carbon to the intensity of a
5 single carbon (=total integral/number of carbons per molecule in the
6 mixture). For the unique case of the isopropyl branch, where both
7 methyl occur at the same resonance position, the intensity was divided
8 by two before doing the frequency of branch occurrence calculation.

9 All measurements were performed with Varian 300 MHz spectrometers.
10 In all cases the spectral width was limited to the saturated carbon region,
11 about 0-80 ppm vs. TMS (tetramethyl silane). 15-25% solutions by weight in
12 chloroform-d1 excited by 45° pulses followed by an 0.8 sec acquisition time.
13 In order to minimize non uniform intensity data, the proton decoupler was
14 gated off during a 10 sec delay prior to the excitation pulse and on during
15 acquisition. Total experiment times ranged from 11-80 minutes. The DEPT
16 and APT sequences were carried out according to literature descriptions with
17 minor deviations described in the Varian operating manuals.

18 A catalyst, if it is to qualify as a catalyst of this invention, when tested in
19 this manner, must convert sufficient normal C₂₄ paraffin to form an isomerized
20 product having a pour point of about -15°C or less and a branching index of
21 less than about 1.75. Non-zeolitic molecular sieves having the characteristics
22 of an intermediate pore size molecular sieve as described herein are useful in
23 the present process. Non-zeolitic molecular sieves are microporous
24 compositions that are formed from AlO₂ and PO₂ tetrahedra. Thus, the
25 process of the invention may be carried out using a catalyst comprising an
26 intermediate pore size non-zeolitic molecular sieve and at least one
27 Group VIII metal. Non-zeolitic molecular sieves are described, for example,
28 in U.S. Patent No. 4,861,743, the disclosure of which is completely
29 incorporated herein by reference for all purposes. Non-zeolitic molecular
30 sieves include aluminophosphates (AlPO₄) as described in U.S. Patent
31 No. 4,310,440, silicoaluminophosphates (SAPO), metalloaluminophosphates

1 (Lindeman, L. P.; Adams, J. Q. *Anal. Chem.* **43**, 1971 1245ff; Netzel,
2 D.A. *et.al. Fuel*, **60**, 1981, 307ff.

3 4. Quantify the relative frequency of branch occurrence by comparing the
4 integrated intensity of its terminal methyl carbon to the intensity of a
5 single carbon (=total integral/number of carbons per molecule in the
6 mixture). For the unique case of the isopropyl branch, where both
7 methyl occur at the same resonance position, the intensity was divided
8 by two before doing the frequency of branch occurrence calculation.

9 All measurements were performed with Varian 300 MHz spectrometers.
10 In all cases the spectral width was limited to the saturated carbon region,
11 about 0-80 ppm vs. TMS (tetramethyl silane). 15-25% solutions by weight in
12 chloroform-d1 excited by 45° pulses followed by an 0.8 sec acquisition time.
13 In order to minimize non uniform intensity data, the proton decoupler was
14 gated off during a 10 sec delay prior to the excitation pulse and on during
15 acquisition. Total experiment times ranged from 11-80 minutes. The DEPT
16 and APT sequences were carried out according to literature descriptions with
17 minor deviations described in the Varian operating manuals.

18 A catalyst, if it is to qualify as a catalyst of this invention, when tested in
19 this manner, must convert sufficient normal C₂₄ paraffin to form an isomerized
20 product having a pour point of about -15°C or less and a branching index of
21 less than about 1.75. Non-zeolitic molecular sieves having the characteristics
22 of an intermediate pore size molecular sieve as described herein are useful in
23 the present process. Non-zeolitic molecular sieves are microporous
24 compositions that are formed from AlO₂ and PO₂ tetrahedra. Thus, the
25 process of the invention may be carried out using a catalyst comprising an
26 intermediate pore size non-zeolitic molecular sieve and at least one
27 Group VIII metal. Non-zeolitic molecular sieves are described, for example,
28 in U.S. Patent No. 4,861,743, the disclosure of which is completely
29 incorporated herein by reference for all purposes. Non-zeolitic molecular
30 sieves include aluminophosphates (AlPO₄) as described in U.S. Patent
31 No. 4,310,440, silicoaluminophosphates (SAPO), metalloaluminophosphates

1 intermediate pore size silicoaluminophosphate molecular sieve for use in the
 2 process of the invention is SAPO-11. When combined with a platinum or
 3 palladium hydrogenation component, the SAPO-11 converts the waxy
 4 components to produce a lubricating oil having excellent yield, very low pour
 5 point, low viscosity and high viscosity index.

6 SAPO-11 comprises a silicoaluminophosphate material having a
 7 three-dimensional microporous crystal framework structure of PO_2 , AlO_2 and
 8 SiO_2 tetrahedral units whose unit empirical formula on an anhydrous basis is:



10 wherein "R" represents at least one organic templating agent present in the
 11 intracrystalline pore system; "m" represents the moles of "R" present per mole
 12 of $(\text{Si}_x\text{Al}_y\text{P}_z)\text{O}_2$ and has a value of from zero to about 0.3, "x", "y" and "z"
 13 represent respectively, the mole fractions of silicon, aluminum and
 14 phosphorous, wherein "x" has a value greater than zero (0), and "y" and "z"
 15 each have a value of at least 0.01. The silicoaluminophosphate has a
 16 characteristic X-ray powder diffraction pattern which contains at least the
 17 d-spacings (as-synthesized and calcined) set forth below in Table I. When
 18 SAPO-11 is in the as-synthesized form, "m" preferably has a value of from
 19 0.02 to 0.3.

20

21

22

TABLE I			
	<u>2θ</u>	<u>Interplanar d-spacings (Å)</u>	<u>Relative Intensity, I/I_o</u>
23	9.4-9.65	9.41-9.17	m
24	20.3-20.6	4.37-4.31	m
25	21.0-21.3	4.23-4.17	vs
26	22.1-22.35	4.02-3.99	m
27	22.5-22.9 (doublet)	3.95-3.92	m-s

28 The most particularly preferred intermediate pore SAPO prepared by
 29 the present process is SM-3, which has a crystalline structure falling within
 30 that of the SAPO-11 molecular sieves. The preparation of SM-3 and its
 31 unique characteristics are described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,943,424 and

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 16 characteristic X-ray powder diffraction pattern which contains at least the
 17 d-spacings (as-synthesized and calcined) set forth below in Table I. When
 18 SAPO-11 is in the as-synthesized form, "m" preferably has a value of from
 19 0.02 to 0.3.

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TABLE I

21	22	Interplanar	Relative
	<u>2θ</u>	<u>d-spacings (Å)</u>	<u>Intensity, I/I_0</u>
23	9.4-9.65	9.41-9.17	m
24	20.3-20.6	4.37-4.31	m
25	21.0-21.3	4.23-4.17	vs
26	22.1-22.35	4.02-3.99	m
27	22.5-22.9 (doublet)	3.95-3.92	m-s

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 2 respectively, the mole fractions of silicon, aluminum and phosphorous,
 3 wherein "x" has a value greater than zero (0), and "y" and "z" each have a
 4 value of at least 0.01. SAPO-41 has characteristic X-ray powder diffraction
 5 pattern (as-synthesized and calcined) which contains at least the d-spacings
 6 set forth below in Table III. When SAPO-41 is in the as-synthesized form,
 7 "m" preferably has a value of from 0.02 to 0.03.

8

TABLE III

9	2 θ	Interplanar	Relative
10		d-spacings (Å)	Intensity, I/I _o
11	13.6-13.8	6.51-6.42	w-m
12	20.5-20.6	4.33-4.31	w-m
13	21.1-21.3	4.21-4.17	vs
14	22.1-22.3	4.02-3.99	m-s
15	22.8-23.0	3.90-3.86	m
16	23.1-23.4	3.82-3.80	w-m
17	25.5-25.9	3.493-3.44	w-m

18 The group of intermediate pore size zeolites useful in the present
 19 process include ZSM-22, ZSM-23, ZSM-35, ZSM-48 and SSZ-32. These
 20 catalysts are generally considered to be intermediate pore size catalysts
 21 based on the measure of their internal structure as represented by their
 22 Constraint Index. Zeolites which provide highly restricted access to and
 23 egress from their internal structure have a high value for the Constraint Index,
 24 while zeolites which provide relatively free access to the internal zeolite
 25 structure have a low value for their Constraint Index. The method for
 26 determining Constraint Index is described fully in U.S. Pat. No. 4,016,218
 27 which is incorporated herein by reference.

28 One of the zeolites of the present invention, ZSM-22, is a highly
 29 siliceous material which includes crystalline three-dimensional continuous
 30 framework silicon containing structures or crystals which result when all the
 31 oxygen atoms in the tetrahedra are mutually shared between tetrahedral

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TABLE III

9	10	Interplanar	Relative
	2Θ	d-spacings (Å)	Intensity, I/I ₀
11	13.6-13.8	6.51-6.42	w-m
12	20.5-20.6	4.33-4.31	w-m
13	21.1-21.3	4.21-4.17	vs
14	22.1-22.3	4.02-3.99	m-s
15	22.8-23.0	3.90-3.86	m
16	23.1-23.4	3.82-3.80	w-m
17	25.5-25.9	3.493-3.44	w-m

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 31 oxygen atoms in the tetrahedra are mutually shared between tetrahedral

1 replacement ions are those taken from Group VIII of the Periodic Table,
 2 especially platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium and ruthenium.

3 ZSM-22 freely sorbs normal hexane and has a pore dimension greater
 4 than about 4Å. In addition, the structure of the zeolite provides constrained
 5 access to larger molecules. The Constraint Index as determined by the
 6 procedure set forth in U.S. Pat. No. 4,016,246 for ZSM-22 has been
 7 determined to be from about 2.5 to about 3.0.

8 Another zeolite which can be used with the present invention is the
 9 synthetic crystalline aluminosilicate referred to as ZSM-23, disclosed in U.S.
 10 Pat. No. 4,076,842, the contents of which are incorporated herein by
 11 reference. The ZSM-23 composition has a characteristic X-ray diffraction
 12 pattern as set forth herein in Table V.

TABLE V

14	Interplanar	Relative
15	<u>d-spacings (Å)</u>	<u>Intensity, I/I₀</u>
16	11.2 ±0.23	m
17	10.1 ±0.20	w
18	7.87 ±0.15	w
19	5.59 ±0.10	w
20	5.44 ±0.10	w
21	4.90 ±0.10	w
22	4.53 ±0.10	s
23	3.90 ±0.08	vs
24	3.72 ±0.08	vs
25	3.62 ±0.07	vs
26	3.54 ±0.07	m
27	3.44 ±0.07	s
28	3.36 ±0.07	w
29	3.16 ±0.07	w
30	3.05 ±0.06	w
31	2.99 ±0.06	w
32	2.85 ±0.06	w
33	2.54 ±0.05	m
34	2.47 ±0.05	w
35	2.40 ±0.05	w
36	2.34 ±0.05	w
37		

1 replacement ions are those taken from Group VIII of the Periodic Table,
 2 especially platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium, rhodium and ruthenium.

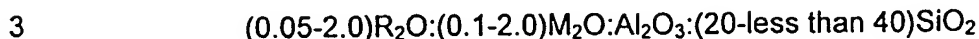
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TABLE V

14	Interplanar	Relative
15	<u>d-spacings (Å)</u>	<u>Intensity, I/I₀</u>
16	11.2 ±0.23	m
17	10.1 ±0.20	w
18	7.87 ±0.15	w
19	5.59 ±0.10	w
20	5.44 ±0.10	w
21	4.90 ±0.10	w
22	4.53 ±0.10	s
23	3.90 ±0.08	vs
24	3.72 ±0.08	vs
25	3.62 ±0.07	vs
26	3.54 ±0.07	m
27	3.44 ±0.07	s
28	3.36 ±0.07	w
29	3.16 ±0.07	w
30	3.05 ±0.06	w
31	2.99 ±0.06	w
32	2.85 ±0.06	w
33	2.54 ±0.05	m
34	2.47 ±0.05	w
35	2.40 ±0.05	w
36	2.34 ±0.05	w
37		

1 synthesized and in the anhydrous state, in terms of mole ratios of oxides, is
2 as follows:



4 where M is an alkali metal cation and R is an organic nitrogen-containing
5 cation, such as an N-lower alkyl-N'-isopropyl-imidazolium cation. SSZ-32
6 has a mole ratio of silicon oxide to aluminum oxide in the range of 20 to less
7 than 40, and has essentially the same X-ray diffraction pattern of ZSM-23.
8 Hydroconversion processes using SSZ-32 are disclosed, for example, in U.S.
9 Patent Nos. 5,300,210 and in 5,397,454.

10 ZSM-48 is a crystalline aluminosilicate zeolite which is suitable as a
11 dewaxing catalyst for the present invention. Zeolite ZSM-48 is disclosed in
12 U.S. Patent No. 4,585,747, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated
13 herein by reference for all purposes, and has a characteristic X-ray diffraction
14 pattern as set forth in Table VI.

15

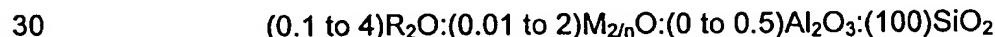
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Table VI

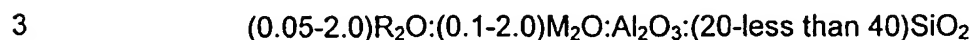
17	Interplanar	Relative
18	<u>d-spacings (Å)</u>	<u>Intensity, I/I₀</u>
19	11.8 ± 0.2	s
20	10.2 ± 0.2	w-m
21	7.2 ± 0.15	w
22	4.2 ± 0.08	vs
23	3.9 ± 0.08	vs
24	3.6 ± 0.06	w
25	3.1 ± 0.05	w
26	2.85 ± 0.05	w

27

28 Zeolite ZSM-48 can also be identified, in terms of mole ratios of oxides and in
29 the anhydrous state, as follows:



1 synthesized and in the anhydrous state, in terms of mole ratios of oxides, is
2 as follows:



4 where M is an alkali metal cation and R is an organic nitrogen-containing
5 cation, such as an N-lower alkyl-N'-isopropyl-imidazolium cation. SSZ-32
6 has a mole ratio of silicon oxide to aluminum oxide in the range of 20 to less
7 than 40, and has essentially the same X-ray diffraction pattern of ZSM-23.
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11 dewaxing catalyst for the present invention. Zeolite ZSM-48 is disclosed in
12 U.S. Patent No. 4,585,747, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated
13 herein by reference for all purposes, and has a characteristic X-ray diffraction
14 pattern as set forth in Table VI.

15

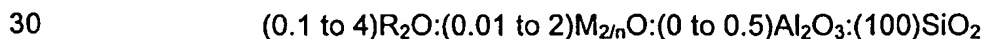
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Table VI

17	Interplanar	Relative
18	<u>d-spacings (Å)</u>	<u>Intensity, I/I₀</u>
19	11.8 ± 0.2	s
20	10.2 ± 0.2	w-m
21	7.2 ± 0.15	w
22	4.2 ± 0.08	vs
23	3.9 ± 0.08	vs
24	3.6 ± 0.06	w
25	3.1 ± 0.05	w
26	2.85 ± 0.05	w

27

28 Zeolite ZSM-48 can also be identified, in terms of mole ratios of oxides and in
29 the anhydrous state, as follows:



1 other material resistant to the temperatures and other conditions employed in
2 organic conversion processes. Such matrix materials include active and
3 inactive materials and synthetic or naturally occurring zeolites as well as
4 inorganic materials such as clays, silica and metal oxides. Additional porous
5 matrix materials include silica, alumina, titania, magnesia and mixtures
6 thereof. The matrix can be in the form of a cogel. Alumina and silica-alumina
7 matrix materials are preferred.

8 The intermediate pore size molecular sieve is used in admixture with at
9 least one Group VIII metal. Preferably, the Group VIII metal is selected from
10 the group consisting of at least one of platinum and palladium and optionally,
11 other catalytically active metals such as molybdenum, nickel, vanadium,
12 cobalt, tungsten, zinc and mixtures thereof. Most preferably, the Group VIII
13 metal is selected from the group consisting of at least one of platinum and
14 palladium. The amount of metal ranges from about 0.01% to about 10% by
15 weight of the molecular sieve, preferably from about 0.1% to about 5% by
16 weight and more preferably from about 0.2% to about 1% by weight of the
17 molecular sieve. The techniques of introducing catalytically active metals into
18 a molecular sieve are disclosed in the literature, and preexisting metal
19 incorporation techniques and treatment of the molecular sieve to form an
20 active catalyst such as ion exchange, impregnation or occlusion during sieve
21 preparation are suitable for use in the present process. Such techniques are
22 disclosed in U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,236,761; 3,226,339; 3,236,762; 3,620,960;
23 3,373,109; 4,202,996; 4,440,781 and 4,710,485; and in U.S. Application
24 Serial No. 08/728818; the entire disclosures of which are incorporated herein
25 by reference for all purposes.

26 The term "metal" or "active metal" as used herein means one or more
27 metals in the elemental state or in some form such as sulfide, oxide and
28 mixtures thereof. Regardless of the state in which the metallic component
29 actually exists, the concentrations are computed as if they existed in the
30 elemental state.

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27 metals in the elemental state or in some form such as sulfide, oxide and
28 mixtures thereof. Regardless of the state in which the metallic component
29 actually exists, the concentrations are computed as if they existed in the
30 elemental state.

1 H₂/kg oil), preferably from about 1,000 to about 10,000 SCF/bbl (151-1510 std
2 liters H₂/kg oil). Generally, hydrogen will be separated from the product and
3 recycled to the reaction zone. Strong acidity may also be reduced by
4 introducing nitrogen compounds, e.g., NH₃ or organic nitrogen compounds,
5 into the feed; however, the total nitrogen content should be less than 50 ppm,
6 preferably less than 10 ppm.

7 In the dewaxing process using the catalyst of the present invention, the
8 pour point of the isomerized product is lower than the pour point of the waxy
9 feed to the dewaxing process. For oils of commercial interest, the pour point
10 of the oil is generally below about 10°C, and often below 0°C. While a low
11 pour point is desired in the product from the isomerization step, excessive
12 isomerization has a detrimental effect on product viscosity index, as
13 described hereinbefore. The wax content of the isomerized oil is between
14 about 1% and about 40%, preferably between about 3% and about 20%, of
15 the wax content of the waxy feed. The isomerization step, then preferentially
16 removes between about 60% and about 99% by weight of the wax contained
17 in the waxy feedstock. Thus, the pour point of the isomerized product, while
18 being substantially lower than the pour point of the feed to the isomerization
19 process, will be at least about 6°C, and more usually at least about 12°C
20 above the target pour point set for the finished lubricating oil base stock. The
21 viscosity index of the isomerized product will be generally above about 140
22 and preferably above about 150. With some products, a viscosity index of
23 160 or above is possible.

24 The wax content of the oil set forth herein is determined from a
25 conventional solvent dewaxing method. An example method is as follows:

26 300 g of oil is diluted 50/50 with a 4:1 mixture of methyl ethyl ketone
27 and toluene which is cooled to -20°C in a refrigerator. The mixture is filtered
28 through a Coors funnel at -15 °C. using Whatman No. 3 filter paper. The wax
29 is removed from the filter and placed in a tared 2 liter flask. The solvent is
30 removed on a hot plate and the wax weighed.

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3 recycled to the reaction zone. Strong acidity may also be reduced by
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6 preferably less than 10 ppm.

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14 about 1% and about 40%, preferably between about 3% and about 20%, of
15 the wax content of the waxy feed. The isomerization step, then preferentially
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20 above the target pour point set for the finished lubricating oil base stock. The
21 viscosity index of the isomerized product will be generally above about 140
22 and preferably above about 150. With some products, a viscosity index of
23 160 or above is possible.

24 The wax content of the oil set forth herein is determined from a
25 conventional solvent dewaxing method. An example method is as follows:

26 300 g of oil is diluted 50/50 with a 4:1 mixture of methyl ethyl ketone
27 and toluene which is cooled to -20°C in a refrigerator. The mixture is filtered
28 through a Coors funnel at -15 °C. using Whatman No. 3 filter paper. The wax
29 is removed from the filter and placed in a tared 2 liter flask. The solvent is
30 removed on a hot plate and the wax weighed.

1 described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,158,665, the entire disclosure of
2 which is already incorporated by reference.

3 It may further be desired to hydrofinish the dewaxed oil in a mild
4 hydrogenation process to produce more stable lubrication oils. The
5 hydrofinishing can be conventionally carried out in the presence of a metallic
6 hydrogenation catalyst, for example, platinum on alumina. The hydrofinishing
7 can be carried out at a temperature of from about 190°C to about 340°C and
8 a pressure of from about 400 psig to about 3000 psig (2.76-20.7 MPa). A
9 description of a typical hydrofinishing process and catalyst which is useful in
10 the present process is taught in U.S. Patent No. 5,158,665. Hydrofinishing in
11 this manner is also described in U.S. Pat. 3,852,207, both of which are
12 incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

13 The present process is suitable for preparing very high viscosity index
14 lubricating oil base stocks having a wide range of viscosities, including base
15 stocks having a viscosity, measured at 100°C, of 10 cSt or higher. These
16 base oils have a viscosity index of at least about 140 (preferably at least
17 about 150 and more preferably at least about 160), and a pour point of less
18 than or equal to about -10°C (preferably less than or equal to about -20°C,
19 and more preferably less than or equal to about -30°C). A particularly
20 important base oil prepared in the present process has a viscosity, measured
21 at 100°C, of about 3 cSt or less, preferably less than about 3 cSt, and a
22 viscosity index of at least about 140, preferably at least about 150, and more
23 preferably at least about 160. This relatively light oil prepared in the present
24 process has a viscosity index higher than that produced even in synthetic oils
25 having a viscosity, measured at 100°C, of about 3 cSt or less.

26 EXAMPLES

27 Comparative Example A

28 Tetracosane (n-C₂₄, purchased from Aldrich), which had a pour point of
29 +50 C and a viscosity at 100 C of about 2.5 cSt, was isomerized over SM-3
30 impregnated with 0.5 wt% Pt. The catalyst was pelleted, then crushed to 24-

1 described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 5,158,665, the entire disclosure of
2 which is already incorporated by reference.

3 It may further be desired to hydrofinish the dewaxed oil in a mild
4 hydrogenation process to produce more stable lubrication oils. The
5 hydrofinishing can be conventionally carried out in the presence of a metallic
6 hydrogenation catalyst, for example, platinum on alumina. The hydrofinishing
7 can be carried out at a temperature of from about 190°C to about 340°C and
8 a pressure of from about 400 psig to about 3000 psig (2.76-20.7 MPa). A
9 description of a typical hydrofinishing process and catalyst which is useful in
10 the present process is taught in U.S. Patent No. 5,158,665. Hydrofinishing in
11 this manner is also described in U.S. Pat. 3,852,207, both of which are
12 incorporated herein by reference for all purposes.

13 The present process is suitable for preparing very high viscosity index
14 lubricating oil base stocks having a wide range of viscosities, including base
15 stocks having a viscosity, measured at 100°C, of 10 cSt or higher. These
16 base oils have a viscosity index of at least about 140 (preferably at least
17 about 150 and more preferably at least about 160), and a pour point of less
18 than or equal to about -10°C (preferably less than or equal to about -20°C,
19 and more preferably less than or equal to about -30°C). A particularly
20 important base oil prepared in the present process has a viscosity, measured
21 at 100°C, of about 3 cSt or less, preferably less than about 3 cSt, and a
22 viscosity index of at least about 140, preferably at least about 150, and more
23 preferably at least about 160. This relatively light oil prepared in the present
24 process has a viscosity index higher than that produced even in synthetic oils
25 having a viscosity, measured at 100°C, of about 3 cSt or less.

26 EXAMPLES

27 Comparative Example A

28 Tetracosane (n-C₂₄, purchased from Aldrich), which had a pour point of
29 +50 C and a viscosity at 100 C of about 2.5 cSt, was isomerized over SM-3
30 impregnated with 0.5 wt% Pt. The catalyst was pelleted, then crushed to 24-

TABLE VII
ISOMERIZATION OF n-C₂₄ OVER Pt/SM-3 AT
1000 PSIG (6.99 MPa), 0.6 hr⁻¹ LHSV,
AND 6.7 MSCF/BBL H₂ (1010 std liters H₂/kg oil)

	<u>Comparative</u>	<u>Example A</u>	<u>Example 1</u>
Temperature, °C	321	332	324
n-C ₂₄ Conversion, wt%	99.1	99.6	95.1
Yield, Wt%			
C4-	0.5	0.9	0.2
C5-82 °C	1.9	2.3	0.5
82-177 °C	2.8	3.2	1.7
177-316°C	8.2	12.3	4.3
316 °C+	86.6	81.3	93.3
316°C+ Distillation Yield, wt%	87.4	82.2	92.1
Solvent Dewax	No	No	Yes
Oil, wt%			65.6
Wax, wt%			32.4
Pour Point Before SDW, °C			+20
316°C+ Lube Yield, wt%	86.6	81.3	61.2
316 °C+ Lube Inspections			
Pour Point, °C	-15	-25	-29
Cloud Point, °C	-1	-8	-9
Viscosity, 40 °C, cSt	8.636	8.372	8.313
100 °C, cSt	2.579	2.507	2.556
VI	137	132	148
Avg. Branches/Molecule	1.83	1.97	1.63
Simulated Distillation, LV%, °C			
St/5	277/358	294/357	304/369
30/50	368/379	368/379	374/382
50	384	384	385
70/90	388/392	388/391	388/391
95/EP	392/394	393/394	392/398

TABLE VII
ISOMERIZATION OF n-C₂₄ OVER Pt/SM-3 AT
1000 PSIG (6.99 MPa), 0.6 hr⁻¹ LHSV,
AND 6.7 MSCF/BBL H₂ (1010 std liters H₂/kg oil)

	<u>Comparative Example A</u>		<u>Example 1</u>
Temperature, °C	321	332	324
n-C ₂₄ Conversion, wt%	99.1	99.6	95.1
Yield, Wt%			
C4-	0.5	0.9	0.2
C5-82 °C	1.9	2.3	0.5
82-177 °C	2.8	3.2	1.7
177-316°C	8.2	12.3	4.3
316 °C+	86.6	81.3	93.3
316°C+ Distillation Yield, wt%	87.4	82.2	92.1
Solvent Dewax	No	No	Yes
Oil, wt%			65.6
Wax, wt%			32.4
Pour Point Before SDW, °C			+20
316°C+ Lube Yield, wt%	86.6	81.3	61.2
316 °C+ Lube Inspections			
Pour Point, °C	-15	-25	-29
Cloud Point, °C	-1	-8	-9
Viscosity, 40 °C, cSt	8.636	8.372	8.313
100 °C, cSt	2.579	2.507	2.556
VI	137	132	148
Avg. Branches/Molecule	1.83	1.97	1.63
Simulated Distillation, LV%, °C			
St/5	277/358	294/357	304/369
30/50	368/379	368/379	374/382
50	384	384	385
70/90	388/392	388/391	388/391
95/EP	392/394	393/394	392/398

TABLE IX
ISOMERIZATION OF HEAVY NEUTRAL SLACK WAX
AT 0.5 hr⁻¹ LHSV, 1000 PSIG (6.99 MPa),
AND 8 MSCF/BBL H₂ (1210 std liters H₂/kg oil)
OVER Pt/SM-3 CATALYST

	Comparative Example B	Example 2
Temperature, °C	349	332
343°F+ Conversion, wt%	27.4	21.9
Wax Conversion, wt%	100	84.1
Selectivity to Lube, wt%	67.4	72.6
Pour Point before SDW, °C		0
Solvent Dewax	No	Yes
Oil, wt%		86.2
Wax, wt%		13.8
650 F+ Lube Yield, wt%	67.4	61.1
Pour Point, °C	-12	-18
Cloud Point, °C	+9	-17
Viscosity, 40 °C, cSt	41.42	37.50
100 °C, cSt	7.367	6.836
VI	144	143
Simulated Distillation, LV%, °C		
St/5	193/357	226/358
30/50	378/425	377/419
50	464	456
70/90	511/585	500/579
95/EP	617/717	629/747

Comparative Example C

An SM-3 catalyst similar to that of Comparative Example B was used to isomerize a hydrotreated 4.5 cSt slack wax (Table X) at 0.5 hr⁻¹ LHSV, 800 psig total pressure (5.61 MPa), and 3 MSCF/bbl H₂ (454 std liters H₂/kg oil). Results are given in Table XI, showing a 140 VI at a pour point of -7°C.

TABLE IX
ISOMERIZATION OF HEAVY NEUTRAL SLACK WAX
AT 0.5 hr⁻¹ LHSV, 1000 PSIG (6.99 MPa),
AND 8 MSCF/BBL H₂ (1210 std liters H₂/kg oil)
OVER Pt/SM-3 CATALYST

	Comparative Example B	Example 2
Temperature, °C	349	332
343°F+ Conversion, wt%	27.4	21.9
Wax Conversion, wt%	100	84.1
Selectivity to Lube, wt%	67.4	72.6
Pour Point before SDW, °C		0
Solvent Dewax	No	Yes
Oil, wt%		86.2
Wax, wt%		13.8
650 F+ Lube Yield, wt%	67.4	61.1
Pour Point, °C	-12	-18
Cloud Point, °C	+9	-17
Viscosity, 40 °C, cSt	41.42	37.50
100 °C, cSt	7.367	6.836
VI	144	143
Simulated Distillation, LV%, °C		
SV5	193/357	226/358
30/50	378/425	377/419
50	464	456
70/90	511/585	500/579
95/EP	617/717	629/747

Comparative Example C

An SM-3 catalyst similar to that of Comparative Example B was used to isomerize a hydrotreated 4.5 cSt slack wax (Table X) at 0.5 hr⁻¹ LHSV, 800 psig total pressure (5.61 MPa), and 3 MSCF/bbl H₂ (454 std liters H₂/kg oil). Results are given in Table XI, showing a 140 VI at a pour point of -7°C.

TABLE XI
ISOMERIZATION OF HYDROTREATED SLACK WAX
AT 0.5 hr⁻¹ LHSV AND 3 MSCF/BBL H₂ (450 std liters H₂/kg oil)
OVER Pt/SM-3 CATALYST

	Comparative Example C	Example 3
Temperature, °C	327	327
Pressure, MPa	5.61	7.68
Conversion <371°C, wt%	28.9	23.7
Yields, Wt%		
C4-	2.2	2.0
C5-82 °C	3.8	3.3
180-371 °C	31.7	27.8
371°C+	62.8	67.3
371°C+ Yield, Wt%	62.6	66.8
Pour Point before SDW, °C		-3
Solvent Dewax	No	Yes
Oil, wt%		96
Wax, wt%		4
371°C+ Lube Yield, wt%	62.6	64
Pour Point, °C	-7	-14
Cloud Point, °C	-4	-11
Viscosity, 40 °C, cSt	22.0	21.98
100 °C, cSt	4.746	4.785
VI	140	144
Simulated Distillation, LV%, °C		
ST/5	287/368	294/371
30/50	436/452	738/454
95/99	486/501	488/502

TABLE XI
ISOMERIZATION OF HYDROTREATED SLACK WAX
AT 0.5 hr⁻¹ LHSV AND 3 MSCF/BBL H₂ (450 std liters H₂/kg oil)
OVER Pt/SM-3 CATALYST

	Comparative Example C	Example 3
Temperature, °C	327	327
Pressure, MPa	5.61	7.68
Conversion <371°C, wt%	28.9	23.7
Yields, Wt%		
C4-	2.2	2.0
C5-82 °C	3.8	3.3
180-371 °C	31.7	27.8
371°C+	62.8	67.3
371°C+ Yield, Wt%	62.6	66.8
Pour Point before SDW, °C		-3
Solvent Dewax	No	Yes
Oil, wt%		96
Wax, wt%		4
371°C+ Lube Yield, wt%	62.6	64
Pour Point, °C	-7	-14
Cloud Point, °C	-4	-11
Viscosity, 40 °C, cSt	22.0	21.98
100 °C, cSt	4.746	4.785
VI	140	144
Simulated Distillation, LV%, °C		
ST/5	287/368	294/371
30/50	436/452	738/454
95/99	486/501	488/502

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TABLE XII

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ISOMERIZATION OF n-C₂₄
 AT 1000 PSIG (6.99 MPa), 0.6 hr⁻¹ LHSV,
 AND 6.7 MSCF/BBL H₂ (1010 std liters h₂/kg oil)
 OVER Pt/SSZ-32 CATALYST

	Comparative Example D	Example 4
Temperature, °C	307	324
n-C ₂₄ Conversion, wt%	98.9	99.8
Yields, Wt%		
C1-C2	0.3	0.3
C3-C4	4.7	1.8
C5-82 °C	7.4	2.7
82-177 °C	11.9	2.8
177-316 °C	12.2	8.8
316 °C+	63.5	82.7
316 °C+ Distillation Yield, Wt%	64.4	88.9
Solvent Dewax	No	Yes
Oil, Wt%		86.1
Wax, Wt%		11.5
Pour Point before SDW, °C		+4
316 °C+ Lube Yield, Wt%	63.5	52.9
316 °C+ Lube Inspections		
Pour Point, °C	-9	-21
Cloud Point, °C	+2	-7
Viscosity, 40 °C, cSt	8.028	7.669
100 °C, cSt	2.506	2.445
VI	152	156
Avg. Branches/Molecule	1.60	
Simulated Distillation, LV%, °C		
S1/5	273/333	218/294
30/50	371/383	373/385
50	387	389
70/90	390/393	391/394
95/EP	393/395	394/394

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Comparative Example E

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A boron-Beta zeolite was prepared according to Example 18 of US Patent No. 5,558,851. This zeolite, which had a $\text{SiO}_2/\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ mole ratio of about 60, was NH_4 -exchanged and then impregnated with 0.5 wt% Pt. The catalyst was pelleted and crushed to 24-42 mesh (0.35-0.70 mm). After pre-sulfiding with H_2S , the catalyst was used to isomerize tetracosane at 1000 psig (6.99 MPa), 0.6 hr^{-1} LHSV, and 6.7 MSCF/bbl H_2 (1010 std liters H_2/kg oil) to a pour point of $+16^\circ\text{C}$, then solvent dewaxed to a pour point of -18°C . The viscosity index after solvent dewaxing was considerably lower than for the catalysts of this invention (Table XIII).

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Comparative Example F

0.5 wt% Pt was impregnated on an amorphous cogelled SiO_2 -alumina base extrudate (31 wt% SiO_2 , 69 wt% Al_2O_3). The catalyst was crushed to 24-42 mesh (0.35-0.70 mm) for testing. After pre-sulfiding with H_2S , it was used to isomerize tetracosane at 1000 psig (6.99 MPa), 0.6 LHSV, and 6.7 MSCF/bbl H_2 (1010 std liters H_2/kg oil) to a pour point of $+22^\circ\text{C}$, then solvent dewaxed to a pour point of -15°C . The viscosity index after solvent dewaxing was considerably lower than for the catalysts of this invention (Table XIII and Figure 2). In addition, the isomerized and solvent dewaxed oil had a much higher average number of branches per molecule.

TABLE XIII
ISOMERIZATION OF n-C₂₄
AT 1000 PSIG (6.99 MPa), 0.6 hr⁻¹ LHSV,
AND 6.7 MSCF/BBL H₂ (1010 std liters H₂/kg oil)

Catalyst	Comparative Example E Pt/B-Beta	Comparative Example F Pt/SiO ₂ -Al ₂ O ₃	Example 1 Pt/SM-3
Temperature, °C	319	329	324
n-C ₂₄ Conversion, Wt%	95.2	92.4	95.1
Yields, Wt%			
C4-	2.8	0.3	0.2
C5-82 °C	5.4	1.3	0.5
82-177 °C	7.3	2.0	1.7
177-316 °C	16.6	6.7	4.3
316 °C+	67.9	89.7	93.3
316 °C+ Dist. Yield, Wt%	69.0	90.3	92.1
Solvent Dewax	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oil, wt%	86.4	86.1	65.6
Wax, wt%	13.1	11.5	32.4
Pour Point before SDW, °C	+16	+22	+20
316 °C+ Lube Yield, Wt%	58.7	77.2	61.2
316 °C+ Lube Inspections			
Pour Point, °C	-18	-15	-29
Cloud Point, °C	-13	-11	-9
Viscosity, 40 °C, cSt	8.354	8.364	8.313
100 °C, cSt	2.517	2.481	2.556
VI	136	126	148
Avg. Branches/Molecule	1.86	2.02	1.63
Simulated Dist., LV%, °C			
St/5	298/343	316/360	304/369
30/50	364/375	365/375	374/382
50	381	375	385
70/90	385/389	385/390	388/391
95/EP	390/392	391/392	392/398

1 WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 2 1. A process for preparing an oil suitable for use as a lubricating oil base
3 stock and having a viscosity index of greater than 140 and a target pour
4 point of less than or equal to -10°C comprising:
 - 5 a) contacting a waxy feed over a catalyst comprising a molecular sieve
6 having 1-D pores with a pore diameter of between about 5.0 \AA and
7 about 7.0 \AA , and at least one Group VIII metal, at a pressure of from
8 about 15 psig (103 kPa) to about 2500 psig (13.8 MPa) to produce an
9 isomerized oil having a pour point of at least 6°C above a target pour
10 point; and
 - 11 b) solvent dewaxing the isomerized oil to produce a lubricating oil base
12 stock having the target pour point and a viscosity index of greater than
13 about 140.
- 14 2. The process according to Claim 1 for preparing a lubricating oil base
15 stock having a target pour point of less than about -20°C .
- 16 3. The process according to Claim 1 for preparing a lubricating oil base
17 stock having a viscosity index of greater than 150.
- 18 4. The process according to Claim 1 wherein the waxy feed contains more
19 than about 50% wax.
- 20 5. The process according to claim 4 wherein the waxy feed contains more
21 than about 80% wax.
- 22 6. The process according to Claim 1 wherein the waxy feed contains more
23 than about 70% paraffinic carbon.
- 24 7. The process according to Claim 1 wherein the waxy feed is selected from
25 the group consisting of synthetic oils and waxes such as those by
26 Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, high pour point polyalphaolefins, foots oils,
27 normal alpha olefin waxes, slack waxes, deoiled waxes and
28 microcrystalline waxes.

- 1 8. The process according to Claim 4 wherein the waxy feed is selected from
2 the group consisting of synthetic oils and waxes such as those by
3 Fischer-Tropsch synthesis, high pour point polyalphaolefins, foots oils,
4 normal alpha olefin waxes, slack waxes, deoiled waxes and
5 microcrystalline waxes.
- 6 9. The process according to Claim 1 wherein the isomerized oil has a pour
7 point of greater than about 0°C.
- 8 10. The process according to Claim 1 wherein between about 60% and about
9 99% by weight of the wax contained in the waxy feedstock is removed in
10 step a).
- 11 11. The process according to Claim 1 wherein the medium pore molecular
12 sieve has 1-D pores having a minor axis between about 3.9Å and about
13 4.8Å and a major axes between about 5.4Å and about 7.0Å.
- 14 12. The process according to Claim 1 wherein the medium pore molecular
15 sieve is selected from the group consisting of SAPO-11, SAPO-31 and
16 SAPO-41.
- 17 13. The process according to Claim 12 wherein the medium pore molecular
18 sieve is SM-3.
- 19 14. The process according to Claim 1 wherein the medium pore molecular
20 sieve is selected from the group consisting of ZSM-22, ZSM-23, ZSM-35
21 and SSZ-32.
- 22 15. The process according to Claim 14 wherein the medium pore molecular
23 sieve is SSZ-32.
- 24 16. The process according to Claim 1 wherein the medium pore molecular
25 sieve is ZSM-48.
- 26 17. The process according to Claim 1 wherein the hydrogenation component
27 is a Group VIII metal selected from the group consisting of platinum,
28 palladium or mixtures thereof.

- 1 18. The process according to claim 17 wherein the catalyst contains from
2 about 0.2% to about 1% by weight of the hydrogenation component.
- 3 19. The process of claim 1 wherein the catalyst comprising the molecular
4 sieve has sufficient isomerization selectivity such that, when contacting a
5 n-C₂₄ feed at a total pressure of 1000 psig (6.99 MPa), hydrogen flow
6 equivalent to 6.7 MSCF/bbl (1010 std liters H₂/kg oil), and a feed rate
7 equivalent to 0.6 hr⁻¹ LHSV with the catalyst, to produce a 316°C+
8 dewaxed product having a pour point of about +20°C and solvent
9 dewaxing the dewaxed product to a pour point of -15°C or below, an
10 isomerized product having a branching index of less than about 1.75 is
11 formed.
- 12 20. A process for preparing an oil suitable for use as a lubricating oil base
13 stock comprising:
- 14 a) contacting a waxy feed over a catalyst comprising a molecular sieve
15 having 1-D pores with a pore diameter of between about 5.0 Å and
16 about 7.0 Å, and at least one Group VIII metal, at a pressure of from
17 about 15 psig (103 kPa) to about 2500 psig (13.8 MPa) to produce an
18 isomerized oil having a pour point of greater than about 0°C; and
- 19 b) solvent dewaxing the isomerized oil to produce a lubricating oil base
20 stock having a pour point of less than or equal to -10°C, a viscosity
21 index of greater than about 140 and a viscosity, measured at 100°C, of
22 about 3 cSt or less.
- 23 21. The process according to Claim 20 wherein the viscosity of the lubricating
24 oil base stock, measured at 100°C, is less than about 3 cSt and the pour
25 point is less than or equal to -20°C.
- 26 22. The process according to Claim 20 wherein the viscosity index of the
27 lubricating oil base stock is greater than 150 and the pour point is less
28 than -20°C.
- 29 23. The process according to Claim 20 wherein the molecular sieve is
30 SSZ-32.

- 1 24. The process according to Claim 20 wherein the molecular sieve is SM-3.
- 2 25. A lubricating oil base stock having a viscosity index of at least about 140,
- 3 a pour point of less than or equal to -10°C , and a viscosity, measured at
- 4 100°C , of about 3 cSt or less.
- 5 26. The lubricating oil base stock of Claim 25 having a viscosity index of at
- 6 least about 150 and a pour point of less than or equal to -20°C .
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Figure 1

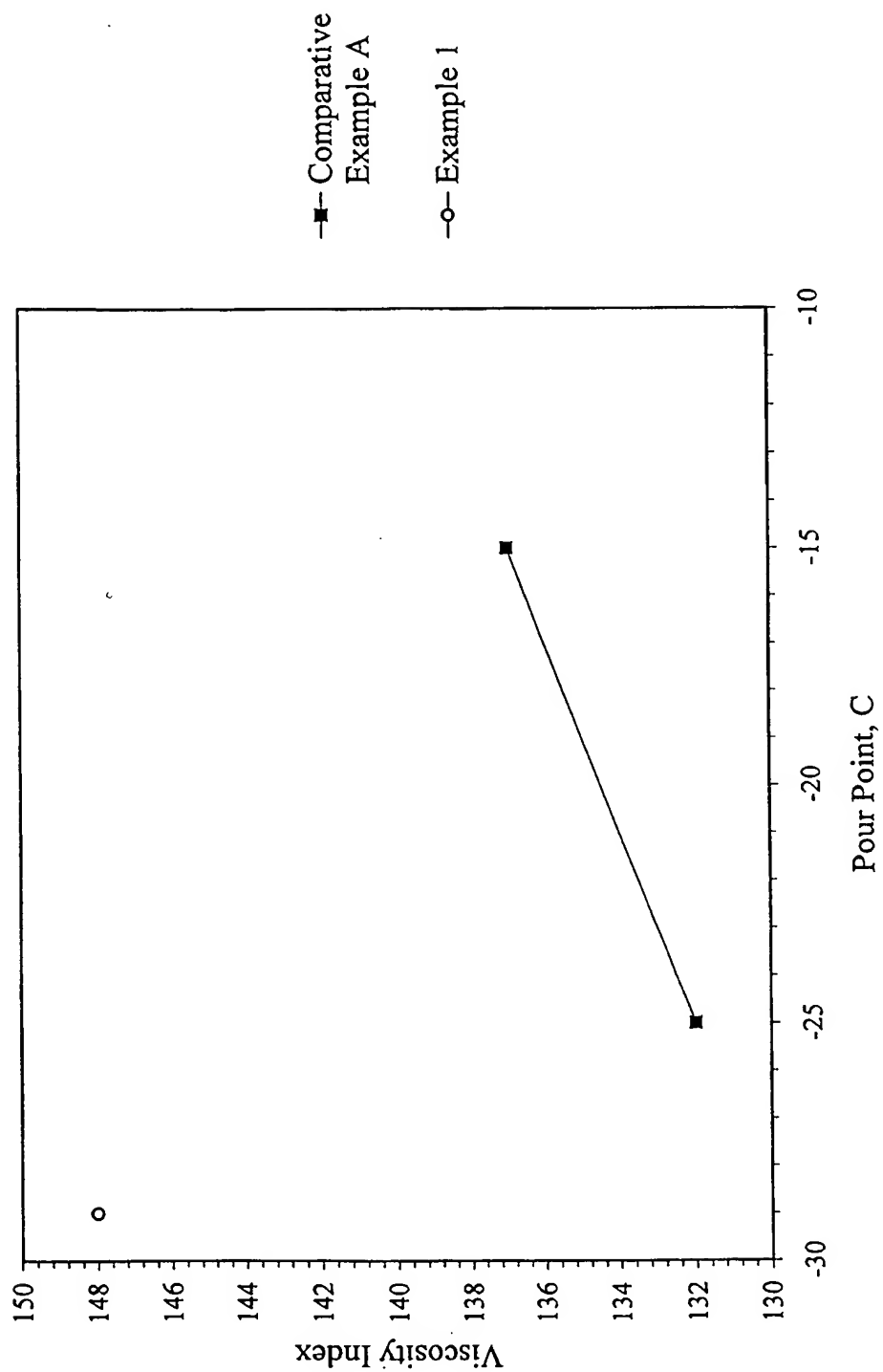
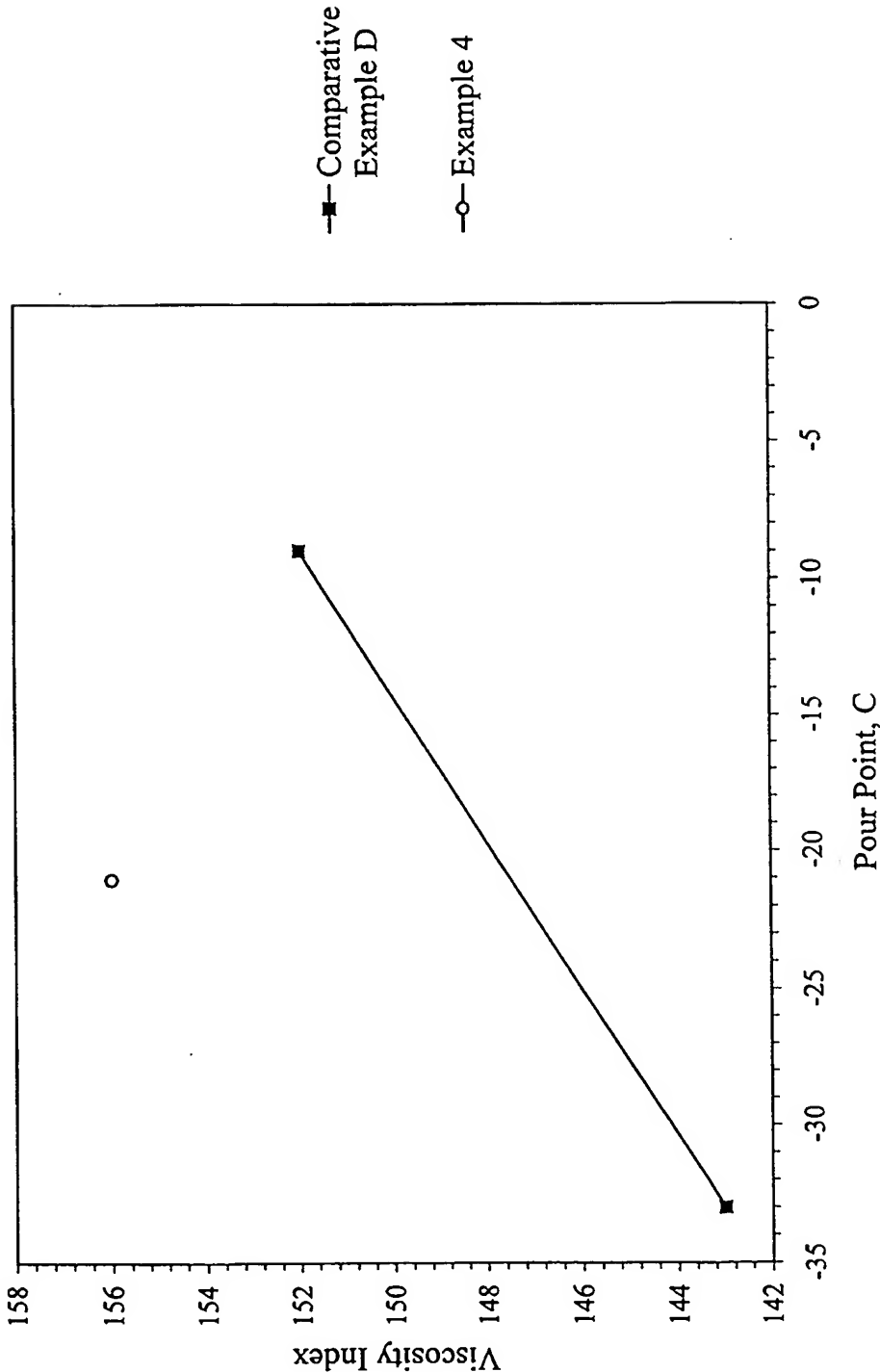


Figure 2



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/02121

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
 IPC 6 C10G67/04 C10G45/64

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 C10G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 4 919 788 A (CHEN NAI Y ET AL) 24 April 1990	1-10, 17-22, 25,26
Y	see claims 1-9	11-16, 23,24
Y	US 5 282 958 A (SANTILLI DONALD S ET AL) 1 February 1994 see column 8, line 29 - line 32; claims 1-14	11-16, 23,24
A	US 5 037 528 A (GARWOOD WILLIAM E ET AL) 6 August 1991 see the whole document	1-24

-/--

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 April 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

06/05/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
 Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
 Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Michiels, P

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 99/02121

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5 643 440 A (BORGHARD WILLIAM S ET AL) 1 July 1997 see the whole document -----	1-24

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

In International Application No

PCT/US 99/02121

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